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Junco breeding at West Quincy, Mass.— On July 16, I noticed a male *Junco hyemalis hyemalis* at Fuller's Quarry, West Quincy, Mass. Mr. Winthrop S. Brooks of the Boston Museum of Natural History and Dr. Stanley Cobb were with me at the time and we followed him up, finding to our surprise that he had young in the vicinity, one of which we saw him feed.

It seems worth while reporting this instance of a Junco's breeding at this latitude, at an elevation not much over 200 feet, as we found the past records were very scanty.— N. C. Foot, M. D., *Milton, Mass.*

Multiple Nest of the Yellow Warbler.— On June 1, 1916, on the bank of the Red River of the North near Wahpeton Indian School I found a finished nest of the Yellow Warbler in a rather uncommon position. The nest was situated about twelve feet high on the trunk of a large willow tree; where the nest was found the tree was twelve inches in diameter. June 6 I again went to the place and found a new nest finished on top of the first one. There were still no eggs. June 13 I again visited the nest and found nest No. 3 added on top of the other two, but still no eggs. June 25 I again visited the nest and found nest No. 4 added and containing one egg of the Yellow Warbler. Dimensions of the nest were then: inside diameter two inches; depth of nest one inch; outside dimensions, diameter three inches; height of the four nests combined ten and one-half inches.

June 28 a very heavy storm came up and did a lot of damage. Of twelve nests I had located not one survived. On the 29th I went to collect nests and eggs of the Yellow Warbler. I saw that nests No. 3 and No. 4 were blown down and probably had fallen into the river, for I could not locate them anywhere. By examining the two remaining nests I found that No. 2 fitted very snugly in the cup of No. 1 but was not connected with it, so that I could lift it out very easily. Nest No. 1 contained two Cowbird's eggs. They were very different in coloring and size so I believe that two Cowbirds must have visited and imposed on the Yellow Warbler. Imbedded in the bottom of Nest No. 2 I found one egg of the Yellow Warbler. Nest No. 2 contained one Cowbird's egg, and on the ground under the nest I found one more Cowbird's egg. All of the Cowbird's eggs were distinctly different in coloring, so at least four different birds must have visited the nest.

I am only sorry that I lost the opportunity to examine nests No. 3 and No. 4 and collect the whole structure intact.— JENS K. JENSEN, *United States Indian School, Wahpeton, N. D.*

Warbler Notes from Rhinebeck, N. Y.— One of the most remarkable features of the past spring migration has been the abundance of the rarer warblers. My notes are based on daily observations made over an area of about two hundred and fifty acres of mixed woodland, lawns and marshy ground. The species of warblers to which I wish to make especial refer-

ence are the Blackburnian, Cape May, Tennessee, Bay-breasted and Wilson's Warblers.

Contrary to the usual dates, the Blackburnian Warbler has arrived in the past three years on April 29, May 5 and May 1, respectively. This year the height of its migration was reached on May 19, when eight were observed. It was last seen on the 29th. The Cape May Warbler also has been coming ahead of schedule time, on May 4, 8 and 2. In 1916 it was pretty steadily present until the 27th and five were observed on three occasions.

But the most remarkable increase has been shown by the Tennessee Warbler. Up to 1915 I had only one spring and one autumn record of the species. In 1915 it was observed several times from May 6 to 20, three being recorded on the 19th. In 1916 it did not arrive until the 10th, but immediately became the most conspicuous and constant songster of the entire family, as many as half a dozen answering each other from adjacent tree-tops. The climax of its migration was reached on May 22, when sixteen were recorded and it remained common until the 29th. One straggler was observed on June 2.

I usually see not more than five or six Bay-breasted Warblers in a season, but this year they were constantly present from May 11 until the 29th, twelve being recorded on the 19th. Wilson's Warbler also arrived on the 11th and stayed till the 29th, singing freely and as many as four being seen on two different days.

One other unusual occurrence was a visit from a Blue-winged Warbler in full song on May 19, as Dutchess County is beyond the normal range of this species. The 19th of May marked the turning point of the warbler migration and twenty-three species were noted on that day.—MAUNSELL S. CROSBY, *Rhinebeck, N. Y.*

Mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos polyglottos*) in Wayne County, Michigan.—Authentic records of the Mockingbird in southern Michigan are extremely rare. The first known Wayne County record is that of Mr. J. Claire Wood who found a pair breeding on Aug. 13, 1910, in Ecorse Township, the nest containing three young ('Auk,' 1911, 269). This locality is but a few miles from Grosse Ile where the second record was established. Mr. George Thrall had a Mockingbird that remained practically throughout the summer of 1913 on his grounds on the eastern side of Grosse Ile. The bird was first noticed early in May, and had the habit of singing vigorously from the peak of the barn, especially during the early mornings. He was not aware as to whether it nested or not. From a long residence at New Orleans Mr. Thrall is perfectly familiar with the species.

Major A. H. Boies wrote Prof. W. B. Barrows Aug. 6, 1906, from Amherstburg, Ont. "that a man there took a nest of the Mockingbird (presumably during that year)." Amherstburg is directly across the Detroit River from the lower portion of Grosse Ile. It has been detected several